GENERAL PLAN REPORT MOUNTAIN REGION SHASTA COUNTY CALIFORNIA



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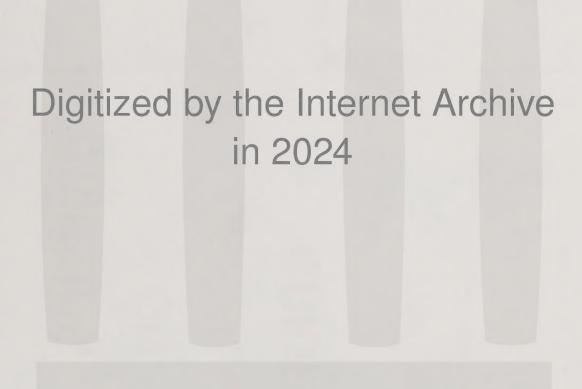
CHICO - November 12

CLAREMONT - November 13

LONG BEACH - November 14

HAYWARD - November 17

FRESNO - November 21



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The 1980 General Plan Guidelines

On September 10, OPR Director Deni Greene adopted the 1980 General Plan Guidelines. The Legislature requires OPR to prepare and periodically revise the Guidelines to assist local governments in preparing and implementing their state-mandated general plans. The 1980 version supercedes the original 1973 General Plan Guidelines.

The 1980 Guidelines were prepared over a 30-month period between March 1978 and August 1980. Last February, OPR released a draft of the revised Guidelines for public review. Over 800 people attended 23 briefing sessions on the draft and nearly 100 individuals and organizations submitted written comments. Between June and August, OPR revised the draft for adoption in September.

In late October, copies of the Guidelines will be mailed to cities and counties, councils of governments, local agency formation commssions, and many public interest, professional, and industry groups. After November 7, copies of the Guidelines can be ordered from General Services, Publications Section, P.O. Box 1015, North Highlands, CA 95660. Enclose \$2.10, and give the title and stock number (0031-1030-9), along with your name and address. Prepayment is required unless a signed, numbered purchase order is submitted. Orders under \$5.00 must be prepaid. Make checks payable to the State of California.

Briefing Sessions

and organizations. draft version, and answer questions. Larry Mintier at (916) 445-1114. Between November 12 and 21, OPR will hold five briefing sessions to present the Guidelines, explain changes from the draft version, and answer questions. In addition, OPR staff will be available to present the Guidelines to other groups For more information on the briefing session or to make arrangements for a later presentation, call

November 21	November 17	November 14	November 13	November 12	DATE
Fresno	Hayward	Long Beach	Claremont	Chico	CITY
9:30 A.M.	9:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	TIME
Old Cafeteria, Room 200 California State University (Free parking in Lot C, Maple and Shaw Avenues)	Auditorium Alameda County Public Works Building 399 Elmhurst Street	Long Beach Municipal Library 101 Pacific Avenue	Taylor Hall 1717 North Indian Hill Blvd.	Conference Room Center for Regional and Continuing Education California State University	LOCATION
Council of Fresno County Govern- ments and the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, California State University	Alameda County and the Associa- tion of Bay Area Governments	City of Long Beach and the Southern California Association of Governments	City of Claremont and the Southern California Association of Governments	Regional Council of Rural Counties and the Northern California Institute of Local Government	CO-SPONSORS

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RESOLUTION NO. 78-236

RISOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA PROVIDING FOR GENERAL PLAN GUIDELINES

BE IT RESOLVED that:

- 1. The Board of Supervisors may, from time to time, adopt by resolution guidelines for the interpretation, clarification, and implementation of the Shasta County General Plan.
- 2. The Planning Director shall from time to time recommend to the Board of Supervisors such amendments to these guidelines as he may deem necessary or appropriate.
- 3. The guidelines attached hereto as Exhibit "A" shall be and hereby are adopted as guidelines for the use of the General Plan and shall be distributed with the General Plan.

DULY ADOPTED this 21st day of August, 1978, by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Shasta, by the following vote:

Supervisors Sanders, Caton, Evans, Gover, Keefer AYES:

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

R. D. GOVER Supervisors, County of Shasta,

State of California

ATTEST:

and Ex-Officio Clerk, Board of Supervisors, County of Shasta,

State of California

This instrument is a consult with of the original on file in this office.

SEP 1 8 1978

EXHIBIT A GENERAL PLAN GUIDELINES

A. CONSISTENCY AND PRE-EXISTING NON-CONFORMING RESIDENTIAL DENSITIES

Any population density limitation in the description of any general plan district, as set forth in the Land Use Element of the General Plan, shall not by itself preclude the division of any land if, in addition to the findings required by the Subdivision Map Act, California Environmental Quality Act and the Land Division Ordinance, all of the following findings are made by the approving authority:

- 1. The parcel of land proposed for division is occupied by two or more residential buildings; and
- All such residences were constructed prior to January 1, 1973; and
- 3. Each lot proposed to be created meets all current health and safety requirements independently of any other lot; and
- 4. The proposed land division will not result in creation of a lot or parcel unoccupied by at least one of such residential buildings.

B. POPULATION DENSITY CALCULATIONS AND LOT DESIGN

- 1. The maximum density for any subdivision located in one general plan district shall not exceed that indicated by the population density limitation of the district.
- 2. When a parcel or parcels of land proposed for a residential sublivision of five or more lots lie in two or more general plan districts and in two or more of such districts residential development is permitted, the maximum possible density of the proposed subdivision, expressed as a total number of dwelling units, may be computed by adding the maximum number of dwelling units possible under the general plan density regulations of each district in which residential development is permitted. The popula-
- to require any particular lot size within such a subdivision.

 The actual density of the proposed subdivision shall be determined by the approving authority and shall not exceed the maximum computed as above, except as provided in Paragraph 3.
- 3. When a parcel or parcels of land proposed for residential subdivision of five (5) or more lots are in one ownership and lie in two or more general plan districts, and in one or more of such districts residential development is prohibited, the approving authority may credit the subdivider with additional density in those portions of the subdivision in which residential development is permitted.



- 4. The area of each of one or more lots in any proposed residential subdivision of five (5) or more lots may fall below the minimum lot size indicated by the density established at the time of approval of the tentative map, provided that:
- a. In the case of a proposed subdivision composed solely of one-family residential lots, the average lot size in the subdivision, when calculated to exclude remainders, equals or exceeds that indicated by the approved density and the subdivision is rezoned to the BSM District,

or

- b. In the case of a proposed subdivision containing multiple-family residential buildings, the average density, when calculated to exclude remainders and to include the area of all residential lots or parcels and all open space areas, does not exceed that indicated by the approved density and either
- 1) PD-BSM zoning is applied to the entire subdivision:
- 2) BSM zoning for the entire subdivision is combined with appropriate zoning for the residential lots or parcels and O-S and/or F zoning to preserve the open space areas.
- 5. Nothing contained in this guideline shall preclude the approving authority from considering whatever facts, information to be any labeled to ensure the permitted density or reviewing the design of any proposed substitution, this guideline shall not be construed to entitle any subdivider to any particular population density or subdivision lot design.

C. APPLICATION OF MAP LINES

The Board of Supervisors may, upon application to the Planta: Department by any property owner affected or on its own motion, clarify the location of General Plan district boundaries, as shown on the General Plan Maps, by finding after public hearing that such lines conform to property ownership lines, roads, topographical or other physical features, or political entity boundaries. The Board of Supervisors may direct the Planning Commission to review and comment upon any request or proposal for clarification of General Plan district boundaries pursuant to this guideling.



JAMES M. CAMPBELL, A. I. P. PLANNING CONSULTANT

LAND PLANNING AND RESEARCH ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL SURVEYS TRANSPORTATION, RECREATION

801 EL CAMINO REAL, MENLO PARK
TELEPHONE: DAvenport 5-1629
EMerson 8-0080

January, 1968

The Honorable Board of Supervisors County of Shasta

Gentlemen:

The County Planning Commission, their staff and consultant, are pleased to transmit herewith the General Plan Report for the Mountain Region of Shasta County,

This plan report covers all of the area of Shasta County which was not included in the South-Central Urban Region Plan project, and completes the two-part General Plan program for the County.

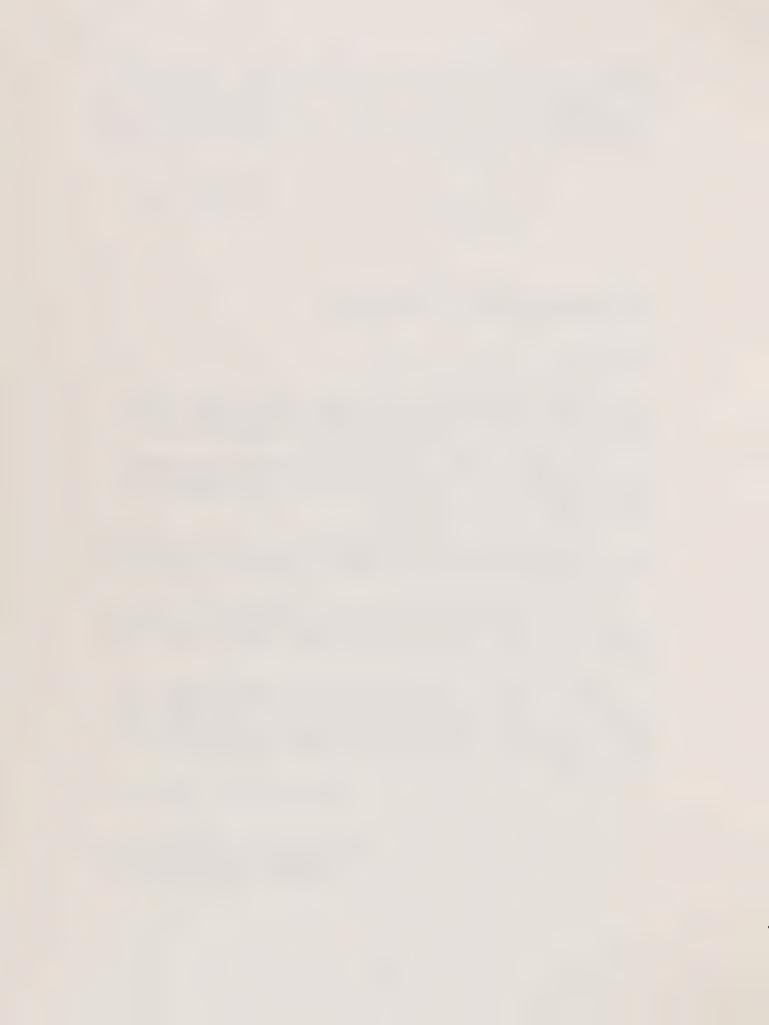
General Plan elements are the same as those included in the first-part project, namely: Land Use, Circulation, Recreation and Public Facilities, (Buildings and Sites).

We were pleased with the public interest and cooperation encountered throughout the County, and the general approval of Plan proposals by the many agencies and officials concerned.

The continuing interest and assistance offered by your Board, and its individual members, contributed substantially to the project and its public acceptance, and we are confident that the adopted plan will prove to be of real benefit to the County in the critical growth years ahead.

Respectfully submitted,

James M. Campbell



GENERAL PLAN - FOR THE COUNTY OF SHASTA, EXCEPTING THEREFROM THE SOUTH-CENTRAL URBAN REGION (which has been previously adopted) Shasta County, California

Board of Supervisors Resolution of Adoption

RESOLUTION NO. 68-15

WHEREAS: the Board of Supervisors of the County of Shasta did, upon the recommendation of the Shasta County Planning Commission, make application for an Urban Planning Assistance grant under the provisions of Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, to assist in the financing of base mapping, basic surveys and studies, and the preparation of proposed General Plan elements, of Land Use, Circulation, Recreation and Public Buildings (Public Facilities), and regulatory measures related thereto as provided for in the Planning and Zoning Law (Title 7, Government Code) of the State of California, for the County of Shasta, excepting therefrom the South-Central Urban Region of Shasta County which had been previously adopted, and

WHEREAS: said application was approved and said mapping, surveys and studies were completed and a proposed General Plan was prepared by a planning consultant firm under contract with Shasta County, and with the assistance of the County Planning Department and the Public Works Department, and under the general supervision of the County Planning Commission,

WHEREAS: the County Planning Commission did hold several informal discussion meetings and properly advertised public hearings on the proposed General Plan, and did by resolution approve said proposed General Plan and recommend its adoption by the Board of Supervisors, and

WHEREAS: the Board of Supervisors did give notice of a public hearing on said proposed General Plan in the manner prescribed by law, and did hold said public hearing at the hour of 2:45 p.m. on the 22nd day of January, 1968, in the Courthouse, Redding, California, and did at the conclusion of said hearing find that the proposed General Plan was a reasonable and proper plan and that its adoption was necessary to ensure sound and orderly growth and development and to promote the public health, safety and general welfare, now therefore be it

RESOLVED: that the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County does hereby adopt said proposed General Plan for the County of Shasta, excepting therefrom the South-Central Urban Region of Shasta County which has been previously adopted, to serve as a long-term general guide for the physical growth and development of the portion of Shasta County included in said Plan, and does hereby authorize the Chairman of this Board to sign a certification of such adoption upon the maps and text material which constitute said Plan.

PASSED AND ORDERED PUBLISHED by the following vote on the 22nd day of January, 1968, to wit:

AYES: Supervisors Morgan, Keefer, Perez, Wagoner, Tibbitts

NOES: None ABSENT: None

FLOYD/H. MORGAN, Chairman Board of Supervisors

County of Shasta State of California

RIVIAND C. BRESVAS

County Clerk and Ex-Officio Clerk

or the Board of Supervisors

County of Shasta State of California This instrument is a correct copy of the original on file in this office.

ATTECT

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SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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R. R. McCullough Robert L. Parz Wesley H. Arvig

Jeanette Graham Carol Boyett

James M. Campbell, Project Planning Consultant

(Officials and staff at the time of plan adoption)
(January, 1968)



INTRODUCTION

Early in 1964 the Board of Supervisors of Shasta County, on recommendation of the Planning Commission, made application for and urban planning assistance grant to assist in the financing of the first part of a two part General Plan preparation program.

The program was designed to include the basic General Plan elements most urgently needed, to complete in the first phase the plan for the rapidly developing "South-Central Urban Region", and to start part two for the balance of the County, the "Mountain Region", during the later stages of part one in order to ensure close coordination of plan elements.

Part one, "South-Central Urban Region", was adopted by the Board of Supervisors in May, 1967, and part two, "Mountain Region", was adopted in January, 1968.

The two-part General Plan for Shasta County includes the plan elements required by State Law at the time the program was undertaken, and fulfills the general requirements for adopted plan elements to qualify the County for a variety of Federal loan and grant assistance programs.

Many agencies contributed to the total program in providing data, conducting surveys and studies, participating in conferences and offering helpful suggestions.

Major contributions were made by the Planning Commission, and by the Planning and Public Works Departments which provided many man hours of working time to reduce the project cash cost to the County.

Public interest and participation in the project was most gratifying, and should indicate a continuing public support for a continuing planning process.



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I. OBJECTIVES, CLASSIFICATIONS, STANDARDS.

A. OBJECTIVES.

Objectives for the long range General Plan of Shasta

County were developed in the preparation of the South-Central

Urban Region unit, Part I of the General Plan Program.

They established the goals for which the General Plan will furnish the guide to their ultimate accomplishment as the County grows and develops in future years.

The portion of the County included in Part II of the plan, described in this report, includes the mountainous areas beyond the urbanizing South-Central area, and objectives for this portion are directed strongly to conservation of natural assets in soils, timber, minerals and recreational potentials and to continuing sound economic utilization of these assets, and to their protection from incompatable or detrimental operations or activities.

Elements of the Plan include Land Use, Circulation, Recreation and Public Service Sites and Buildings. In addition to the broad objectives related to the use of land and natural assets, more specific objectives for the other plan elements recognize the need for good circulation and transportation facilities, strong emphasis on recreational development programs at all government levels, and sound programs for providing public services in the urban residential, trading and service center communities of the County.

These objectives were approved in rural area discussion meetings, and were adopted as part of the General Plan.



B. LAND USE ELEMENT, AREA CLASSIFICATIONS

The Land Use Element of the General Plan is the key element which sets forth the pattern of basic uses of land and thereby establishes the requirements for transportation, recreation, schools, public buildings and other services and facilities, which are provided for in supplementary elements of the Plan.

In addition, this element provides the guide for the progressive application of zoning, which is the Precise Plan instrument for the accomplishment of the Land Use Plan.

Basic classifications used in the development of the Land Use Element are as follows:

1. Conservation Areas.

Extensive areas of Shasta County are included in this group of classifications, covering the more remote forested mountain areas in which forestry, recreation, grazing and mining will be primary activities, and in which good conservation practices are imperative. Conservation classifications are as follows:

- con-G a. conservation, Greenway: Generally those areas of steep slopes, natural drainageways or areas of buffer zones separating dissimilar uses. Plan priorities strongly suggest retaining these areas in an undeveloped state.
- con-t b. conservation, timber: Applied to mixed owner-ships of lands which have essential characteristics for timber production, together with features favorable for light agriculture, grazing, recreation and mining as secondary compatable uses.



- CON-R c. CONSERVATION, RECREATION: Applied to extensive areas in public or mixed ownerships in which recreation is, or is intended to be the primary land use and in which conservation or recreational features is essential to the public interest. Compatable related uses are forestry, grazing and mining.
- CON-W d. CONSERVATION, WATERSHED: Applied to rough mountainous areas where non-intensive recreational, grazing, forestry and mining uses may be expected, where access and
 services are minimal, where residential development
 (except seasonal) is discouraged, and where good conservation practices to prevent wildfire and erosion are essential.
- W-D e. CONSERVATION, WATER DEVELOPMENT: Applied to sites of proposed water development projects to serve notice of probable use for such purposes, and to discourage incompatible uses.
- Min. f. CONSERVATION, MINERAL DEVELOPMENT: Applied to limited land areas on public domain lands where preliminary surveys indicate mineral production potentials are sufficient to justify a primary mineral classification, and where recreation, timber production and agriculture are desirable secondary uses.

2. Acricultural Areas.

Foothill and mountain valley areas which have excellent to fair quality soils, or which are most suited to seasonal grazing use, are given agricultural land classifications to provide recognition of their use characteristics and guidance for protective zoning.



- A-T

 a. AGRICULTURAL, INTENSIVE: Applied to areas of prime agricultural soils or other characteristics to support intensive agricultural crop production, which areas are proposed to be protected by zoning regulations to encourage continued agricultural use and prevent the intrusion of incompatible uses.
- A-U

 b. AGRICULTURAL, UPLAND: Applied to upland areas in which forestry, grazing and related light agriculture are primary uses, and where appropriate zoning is essential for the protection and preservation of such uses.
- A-L

 c. AGRICULTURAL-LIGHT: Applied to valley and foothill areas where agriculture, in varying degrees of intensity, is a primary use together with rural low density residential developments. This is a transitional area classification for lands which cannot be rigidly protected for agricultural purposes.
- A-G d. AGRICULTURAL-GENERAL: Applied to rural residential areas where location, access, topography, and ownership are more conductive to low density residential development than primary agricultural activities.

3. Agricultural Preserves

The "Conservation" and "Agricultural" land classification areas described above were delineated upon the Land Use element General Plan map with consideration of soil types, topography, present and proposed future uses of land and other such factors related to continuing agricultural uses. Various land ownerships within the above classification areas are suitable for designation as "Agricultural Preserves", and are proposed to be



3. Agricultural Preserves - continued

designated as such upon property owners request through the zoning process.

Special zoning provisions have been prepared for this purpose, and have been carefully designed to conform to standards of State law pertaining to agricultural land assessment.

4. Recreation Areas.

a. RECREATION: This classification is applied to several land areas which are not in Federal or State ownership and which are best suited for intensive recreational use, which require protection under standards limiting residential and other incompatible uses so that they may be retained in part as natural open areas and otherwise developed under coordinated planning by public, private and utility company owners for a variety of recreational uses.

5. Airport Areas.

a. An airport classification is shown overlying the existing County airport properties to recognize their importance as public service facilities, their plans for expansion and improvements, and the need for protective regulations on the sites and adjoining lands.

6. <u>Urban Areas</u>.

a. URBAN, COMMUNITY: Applied to unincorporated areas which are intensively developed with diversified urban uses, or which are substantially so developed, and in which detailed zoning in combination with existing development may set a pattern of land use more firm and detailed than the guides of a General Plan.



6. a. URBAN, COMMUNITY - continued

It is intended, however, that the basic standards of the Plan shall apply in such areas.

For purposes of future consideration and possible application, said basic standards for urban or urbanizing areas are set forth below as they were used in the South-Central Urban Region General Plan. The standards for development intensity and population density are proposed to be applied, as required, in the Mountain Region urban communities.

(1) Residential Areas.

- (a) RURAL AGRICULTURAL-RESIDENTIAL: Applied to suburban residential areas where sewer and domestic water systems are not available, and where livestork and agricultural uses are acceptable. Population density will average one family per acre.
- (b) RESIDENTIAL, URBAN LOW DENSITY: Applied to urban or urbanizing areas served by sewer and/or water facilities in which single family uses only are desirable at densities of 1 to 4 families per net acre.
- (c) RESIDENTIAL, MEDIUM DENSITY: Intended to be applied primarily in "Intensive Urban" areas, and in a limited degree in urbanizing or suburban areas in planned combination with local commercial, industrial, recreational or institutional uses. Maximum density standard is sixteen families per net acre.
- (d) RESIDENTIAL, HIGH DENSITY: Intended to be applied in "Intensive Urban" areas, and otherwise only where unusual conditions and adequate services and utilities justify densities in excess of sixteen families per net acre.



(d) RESIDENTIAL, HIGH DENSITY: Intended to be applied in "Intensive Urban" areas, and otherwise only where unusual conditions and adequate services and utilities justify densities in excess of sixteen families per net acre.

(2) Commercial Areas.

Purposes and standards for two types of commercial use areas are listed below. Although these types do not appear on the General Plan map, it is intended that the purposes and standards will guide future zoning practice.

For future use in the Mountain Region, these standards must be adjusted to recognize seasonal variations in population and peak demands for tourist and recreational traffic services.

- (a) NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICE COMMERCIAL: It is intended that neighborhood commercial service centers be established in the smaller mountain and rural communities to serve the town and surrounding service area population, and seasonal peak demands, on a basis of two acres of commercial land acre for each thousand persons to be served.
- (b) COMMUNITY COMMERCIAL: Intended to be applied at larger unincorporated communities where the community and surrounding population potential ranges



(2) Commercial Areas - continued

up to several thousand persons in the peak season, and where a wide range of service types is required. Acreage basis is the same as above.

(3) <u>Industrial Areas</u>

(a) INDUSTRIAL (General): Intended to be applied to particular land areas best suited for industrial uses because of natural on-site materials, availability of utilities, access by highways and/or railroad, convenient source of labor, etc. Standards for these use areas are that the controls related to dust, smoke, noise, odors and other objectionable features be as rigid as is reasonably possible, that they be enforced by law, and that they be up-graded as improved controls methods are developed.

Regulations on emissions in such areas will be sufficient to assure the fullest usage potential of contiguous land use elements. These regulations will relate to emmissions of smoke, dust, toxic gases, odors and noise, as well as to public safety factors.

(b) URBAN, EXPANSION: Applied to land areas adjacent to existing communities, and into which such communities will expand in a logical progressive manner.

These areas are designed to utilize service facilities of the existing communities, and are provided to contain future rural subdivision and compatible service developments as the need for such development occurs.



(3) <u>Industrial Areas - continued</u>

A primary purpose of such areas is to provide logical areas for the above purposes where basic services exist in the vicinity, and where highway access and utilities are conveniently available, and thus permit a reasonable prohibition of such urban uses in other locations within conservation and agricultural land use areas where urban types of uses would be incompatible and undesirable.

(c) MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY: Applied to unincorporated areas which are oriented towards providing diversified community uses on a less intensive scale than the Urban Community. Uses will include residential homesites of a permanent as well as a second home or a summer home nature along with appropriate limited commercial uses. Recreational orientation may be apparent in certain instances. Specific zoning in combination with existing development should set a pattern of land use more firm and detailed than the guides of a general plan, and will provide control of population density being related to available utility service, soil types, land slope and other appropriate considerations.

Lot size is variable with a specific consideration being the intent that residential development be limited to a low density concentration.



Ċ	SUMMARY STANDARDS, LAND USE	LAND USE ELEMENT: CLASSIFICATIONS AND POPULATION DENSITY STANDARDS	ON DENSITY STANDARDS
	Classification	Land Use	Families per Acre
•	CONSERVATION CON-G, Greenway CON-T, Timber	General Open Space - Limited development Forestry; plus agriculture, recreation, mining.	l per 5
	CON-R, Recreation	Recreation, plus torestry, agriculture, mining.	Variable,*
	CON-W, Watershed	Combinations of above, plus protective measures.	l per 5 acres.
	WD, Water Develop.	Above plus protection as future reservoir site.	l per 5 acres.
	Min, Mineral Deve.	Mining; plus forestry, agriculture, recreation	l per 5 acres.
2.	AGRICULTURAL:		
	A-I, Intensive	Agriculture and related accessory uses only.	l per 5 to 50 acres.
	A-U, Upland	Agriculture; plus limited compatible uses, (forestry, recreaction, mining).	l per 5 to 100 acres.
m°	A-L, Light A-G, General RECREATION:	Agriculture, recreation, low-dens, residential. Rural residential, Agriculture	l per 3 acres. 1 per 2 acres.
	Rec, Recreation	Intensive recreation, limited compatible uses	Variable.*
4°	AIRPORT:		
	AV, Airport	Public airport facilities, compatible uses.	None.
5.	URBAN:		
	U-C, Communtiy	Residential, commercial, industrial, public	Low to medium density
	U-E, Expansion	Rural residential, limited commercial services.	Low density.
	M-C, Mountain Community	Rural residential, limited commercial services.	Variable *(as established by zoning)
	% In recreation and mo	* In recreation and mountain Community land classification areas it is desirable that residential development	that recidential development

			-

D. CIRCULATION ELEMENT STANDARDS.

The circulation element of the General Plan includes the various units of a total circulation system for the plan area: roads and highways, railroads, airports and waterways.

1. Waterways.

The Sacramento River and the larger lakes and reservoirs provide waterways for recreational traffic, with limited potential for commercial or industrial purposes.

Proper standards for terminal facilities may be ensured through zoning and permit procedures since most shoreline properties are in public ownership or subject to flood plain or other zoning.

2. Railroads.

Railroad facilities are subject to Federal and State standards of operation, and major expansion of facilities is not anticipated in the plan area.

Extended local service is encouraged, subject to established standards.

3. Airports.

County airports in the planning area are proposed to be improved in accordance with standards of the California Aeronautics Division and the Federal Aviation Agency.

4. Roads and Highways.

- a. State Highways: proposed for full freeway construction standards:
 - (1) Interstate Route 5.
 - (2) Sign Routes 44, 89, 299.

 Proposed for conventional State highway con-



struction standards: Sign Route 36.

b. Scenic Highways:

The Master Plan for the State Scenic Highway System (preliminary), includes the following routes:

- (1) State Sign Route 299-W.
- (2) State Sign Route 44.
- (3) Interstate Route 5, frcm Redding to Shasta Lake.
- (4) State Sign Route 209.

It is recommended that consideration be given to the possible inclusion of the following in the system, and that studies be initiated, in cooperation with the Division of Highways, for official establishment of units of the system:

- (1) Interstate Route 5, Shasta Lake to North County Line.
- (2) State Sign Route 44, east of Old Oregon Trail.
- (3) State Sign Route 299-E, east of Churn Creek, and Sign Route 89.

c. County Roads:

County Roads on the plan are classified as:

- (1) Collector: Through routes of major importance, to be included in the County Select road system. Right-of-way, 90'+.
- (2) Scenic Road: Routes of special service character of a recreational, scenic or resource access nature. Right-of-way 60'+.



E. RECREATION ELEMENT STANDARDS.

Five types of parks or recreation areas are proposed in the Shasta County Plan, and are classified as follows:

1. Neighborhood Parks:

These are intended to serve residential neighborhoods or rural communities at a ratio of one per elementary school, or 500 families, and site areas of from 4 to 6 acres, or one acre per 100 families. They are proposed to be turfed and landscaped, and to be developed with playground dquipment and game areas for tennis, softball, etc. They should be located adjacent to elementary schools wherever conditions permit.

2. Community Parks:

These are intended to serve communities of groups of neighborhoods at a ratio of one per community of from 20,000 to 50,000 persons, and on sites ranging from 20 to 60 acres or more. They should utilize natural settings on rivers, streams, or reservoirs, or groves of trees, etc. They should provide picnic sites, swimming, boating and fishing, open play areas, etc., as conditions permit.

3. Regional Recreational Areas:

These are intended to include State Parks and small Federal recreation or water project sites in both the valley and mountain areas of the County which are used by persons from a region larger than the County. They are to be developed in relation to the natural features they contain, and may in some cases be administered by local agencies.

4. Federal Recreational Areas:

These include National Parks, National Forest recreational



sites, and National Recreation Areas of major proportions. They are developed and operated by Federal agencies in accordance with plans of such agencies, and are designed to serve areas far beyond the County boundaries.

5. Special Recreational Areas:

These include sites developed in coordination with the above by the County, public utilities, special districts, or State or Federal agencies, and usually on a cooperative basis, with maintenance and operation by a local agency.

F. PUBLIC FACILITIES STANDARDS (BUILDINGS and SITES)

The Public Buildings and Sites element of the plan includes local parks, libraries, fire stations and other local service facilities which are existing, and also such facilities which will be required in the future in relation to the Land Use element and projected population based on land use and population density standards.

Standards for public facilities are as follows:

1. Elementary Schools:

Site: 5 acres plus 1 acre per each 100 students.

Capacity: 500 students (variable in rural areas).

2. Junior High Schools:

Site: 30 plus acres.

Capacity: 800 students (variable).

3. High Schools:

Site: 40 plus acres.

Capacity: 1,000 - 1,500 students (variable).



4. Neighborhood Parks, Playgrounds:

One per neighborhood of approximately 500 families.

Site: 4 to 6 acres in residential areas.

Facilities: Playground equipment, softball diamond, open

play area, family picnic sites.

5. Fire Stations:

Per Pacific Fire Rating Bureau and State Forestry Standards.

6. Libraries:

Per National Library Association and County Library Standards.

7. Airposts:

Per standards of Department of Public Works.

8. Waste Disposal Sites:

Per standards of Department of Public Works.



II. THE GENERAL PLAN, MOUNTAIN REGION

The General Plan for the Mountain Region of Shasta County was developed as Part II of the County General Plan Program.

Objectives, standards, land classifications and general terminology used in the Mountain Region plan are, for the greater part, identical with those used in the Part I. South-Central Urban Region plan.

Timing on the two parts of the total work program was such that a continuous planning process was possible, and ideal coordination resulted.

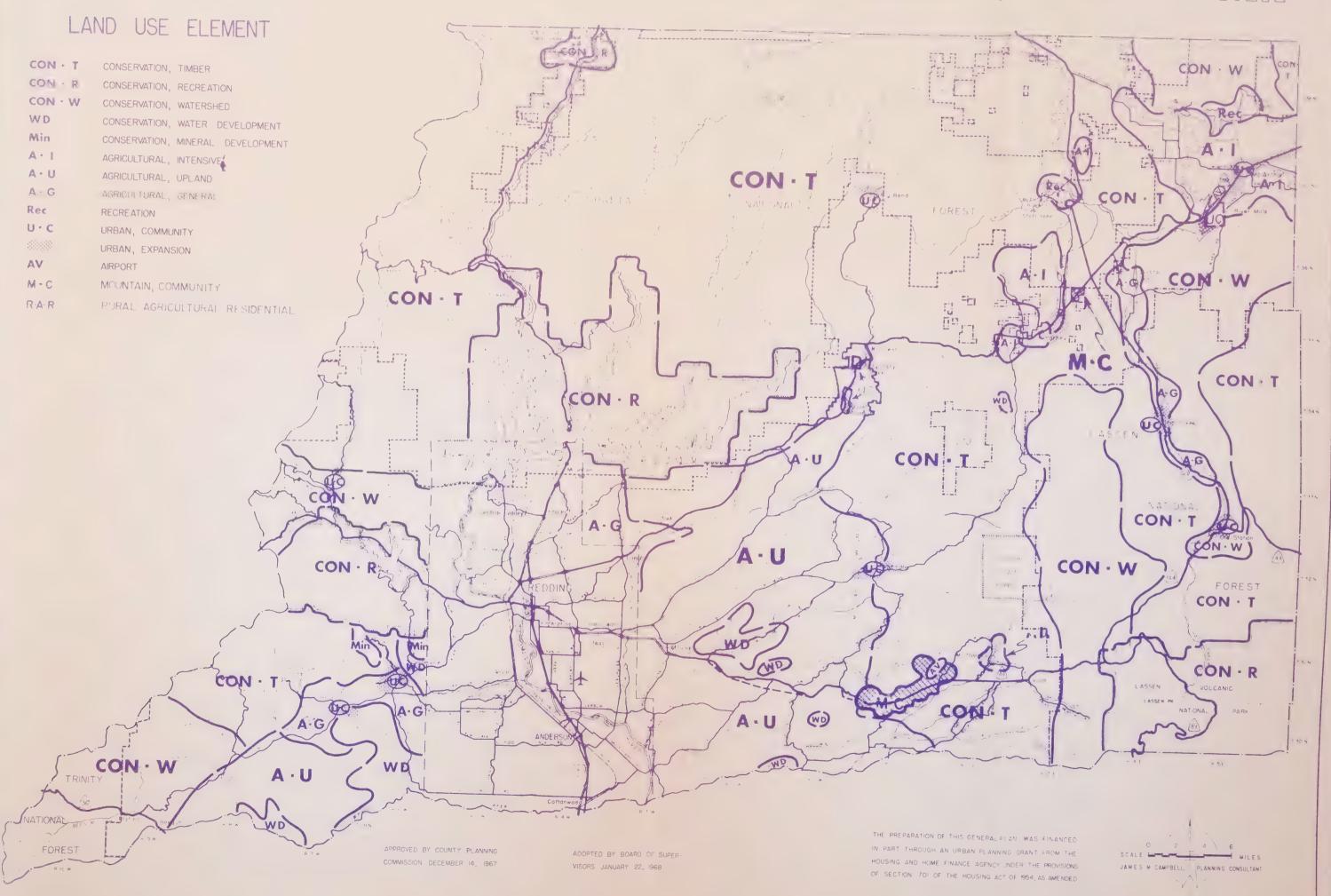
The work program involved active participation by the Planning, Public Works and other County Departments, as well as numerous Federal, State and local agencies, and many constructive comments were offered by persons attending the series of discussion meetings held in rural communities during the plan development period.

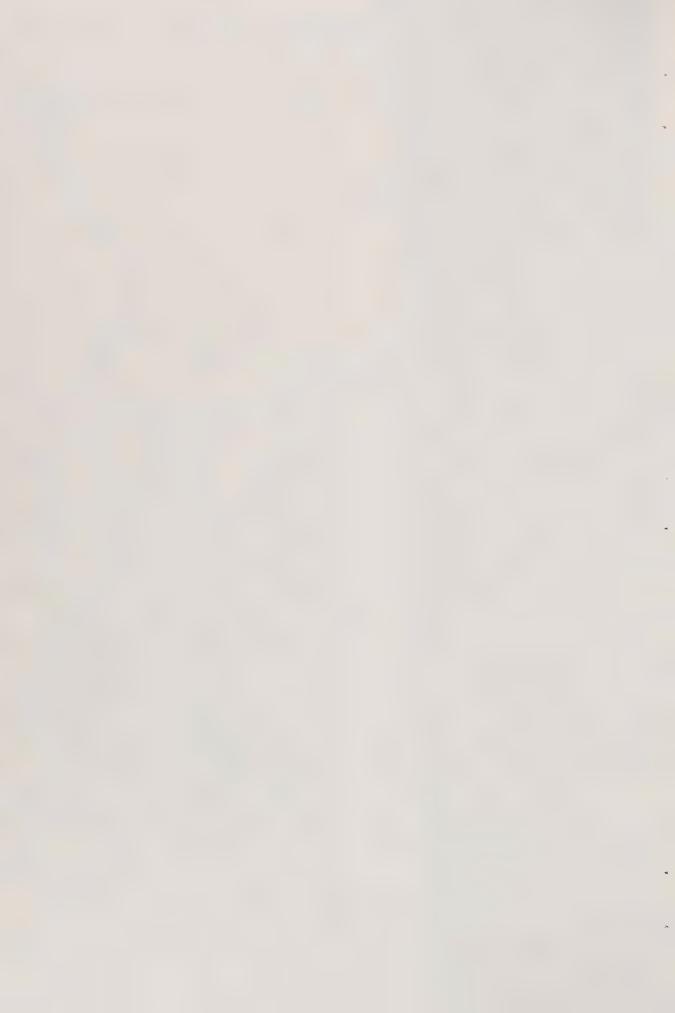
Considering the number of persons and agencies which had an active part in the plan preparation and the active interest and assistance of the Planning Commission, the Board of Supervisors and the general public, it would appear that the General Plan will fulfill its designed purpose to provide a long-term general guide for sound, orderly and economic growth and development of Shasta County.



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A. LAND USE ELEMENT

This element of the General Plan classifies all land areas for basic primary and compatible uses, which classifications relate to geology, topography, elevation, climate, soil types, vegetation, access and existing uses and developments.

The Mountain Region Plan area is truly mountainous throughout most of its area of coverage. Most of the population is located in small rural communities along main transportation routes.

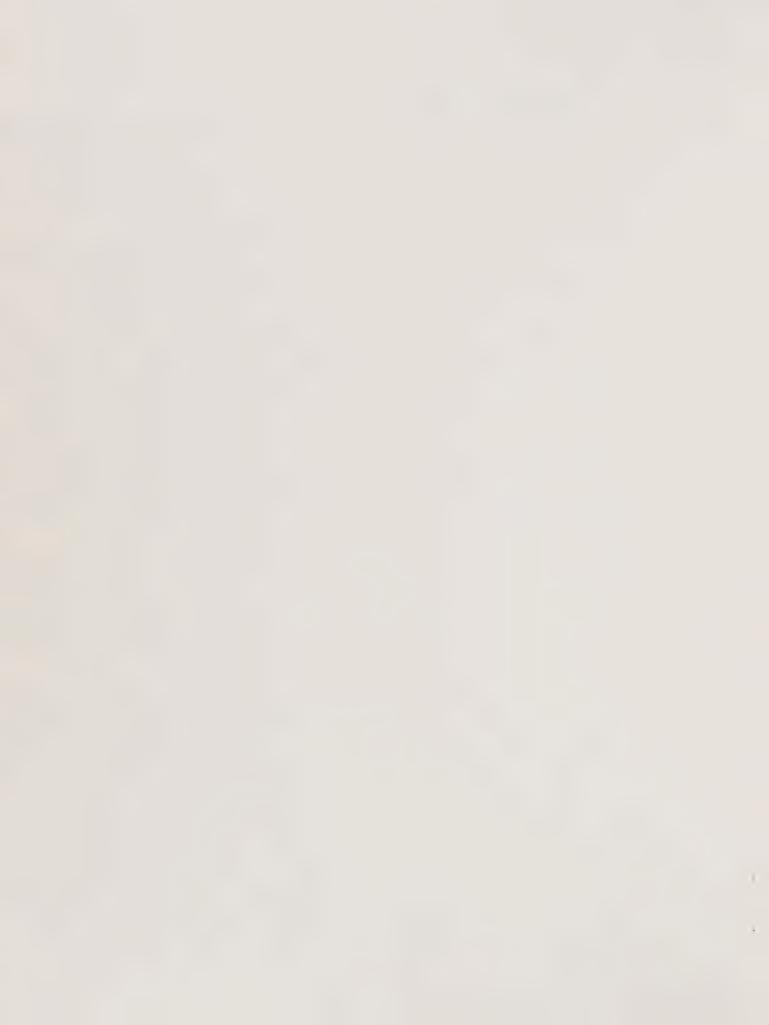
About 42% of the area is in public ownerships which include longrange planning as part of their normal land management operations.

Most of the private lands are held in large acreage ownerships

which have established objectives for future uses of their lands.

The above conditions contributed to the development of a realistic and clear-cut pattern of land use classifications which are intended to scree the following purposes:

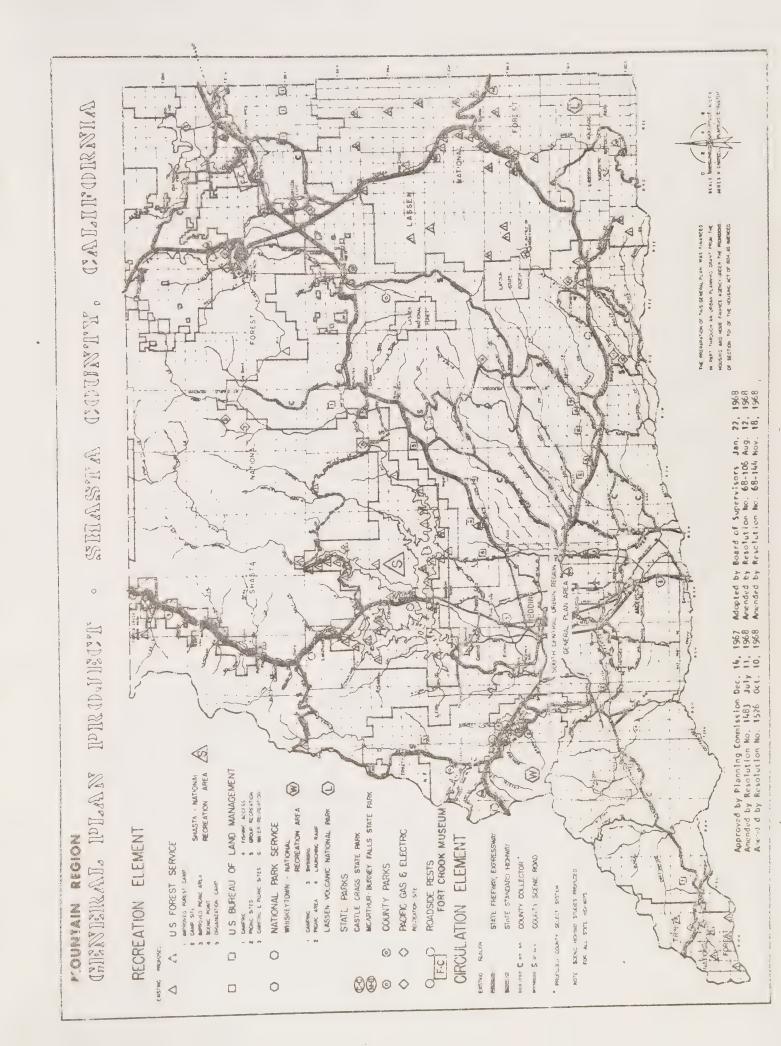
- 1. To give official recognition to the value of natural resources in water, soils, minerals, timber and natural recreation features.
- 2. To provide the official guide for the protection of such resources through zoning and other local measures.
- 3. To provide a relationship between County plans and planning measures and provisions of State law which are designed to assist in the continuing economic utilization of agricultural resources.
- 4. To provide for small urban communities in proper locations, with adequate services and facilities to meet the needs of residents, the surrounding trade areas, seasonal residents and tourist traffic. Compact development areas are recommended in the interest of economic construction of roads, water and sewer systems, etc.



- 5. To provide for urban community expansion areas to accommodate recreational and seasonal homesites and limited commercial and public service developments adjacent to established communities.

 Such developments should be located in urban expansion areas rather than in scattered locations in conservation and agricultural land classification areas in which they would constitute incompatible uses.
- 6. To include all ownerships of land, both public and private, in one comprehensive and closely coordinated plan which, to a general degree, applies a common set of standards and a common terminology to the total County area for general planning purposes

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B. CIRCULATION ELEMENT

1. State Highways.

This element of the General Plan classifies the following units of the State Highway system for ultimate development to full freeway standards, with interim expressway construction standards, on some low traffic volume sections:

- a. Interstate Route 5.
- b. State Sign Routes 44, 89 and 299.

Grade separation structures are proposed at intersections with County Collector and Scenic Roads, and with such other minor roads as may later be determined.

c. State Sign Route 36 is classified for construction as a conventional State Highway.

2. State Scenic Highways.

The Master Plan for the State Scenic Highways System includes the following route sections:

- a. Interstate Route 5, Redding to Shasta Lake.
- b. Sign Route 44, Redding to Sign Route 89.
- c. Sign Route 89, Sign Route 44 to North County line.
- d. Sign Route 299W, Redding to west County line.
- e. Sign Route 299E, Sign Route 89 to east County line.

The General Plan proposes the following revisions in the State Master Plan:

- (1) Include in the State Master Plan all units of the State Highway system in the Mountain Region, with the exception of the small section of Sign Route 36 which lies within the Region.
- (2) Include that portion of Sign Route 36 at a later



date if it is proposed for inclusion by Tehama and Trinity Counties.

3. County Roads.

The General Plan for the Mountain Region recognizes changes in State and Federal highway standards which have occurred since preparation of the South-Central Urban Region plan, and for this reason a new set of classifications and standards has been developed for County Roads in the Mountain Region area.

Because of the decided difference in the physical characteristics of the Part I and Part II planning areas, no real conflict results from the variance in standards. However, it is proposed that the Part I standards be reviewed in consideration of the recent State and Federal standards referred to above.

County Roads are classified in the General Plan as follows:

- a. Collector: Through routes of major importance, to be included in the County Select Road System. Right-of-way,
- b. Scenic Road: Routes of special service character of a recreational, scenic or resource access nature. Right-ofway 60'+.

C. RECREATION ELEMENT

The Recreation Element of the General Plan includes the plans of all agencies concerned with the various phases of recreation development activities in the planning area.

Shasta County has a great resource in natural scenic attractions and recreational features, and a large part of its land area is planned for recreational use. These land areas include parts of the Lassen, Shasta and Trinity National Forests, Lassen



Volcanic National Park, lands in the Whiskeytown and Shasta National Recreation Areas, lands of the Bureau of Land Management, State Parks, County park lands, parts of public utility company land ownerships, etc.

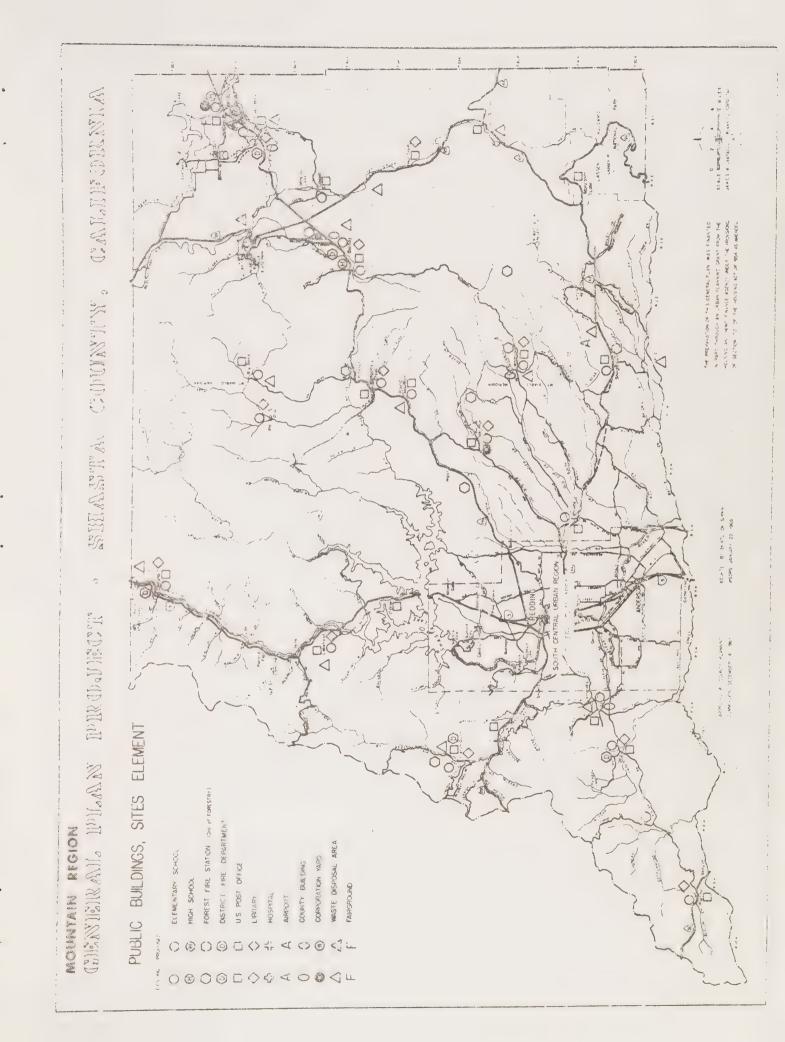
The General Plan incorporates the long-range and, in some cases, highly detailed plans of recreation development and management agencies such as the National Park Service, the National Forests and the State Department of Parks and Recreation.

In the case of Bureau of Land Management lands, the General Plan is more precise in identifying a large number of small and separated sites for particular recreation purposes, in line with the active recreation planning being developed by the Bureau.

Because of the extensive recreational land area in public ownership and the wide distribution of such connerships through—out the County, the role of the County and its Recreation Commission is simply to coordinate overall planning detail, promote new projects and enlist financial assistance from agencies such as the Wildlife Conservation Board, and to cooperate in partnership development programs such as the Lake Britton projects.

The General Plan includes also the existing and future projects in the outstanding recreational program of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and anticipates future recreational developments as features of proposed water development projects throughout the plan area.







D. PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SITES ELEMENT

This element of the General Plan is intended to present an inventory of the existing public services in the planning area and, by use of the standards of the plan and the land classifications and population densities of the Land Use element, provide the bases for projecting needs for such public service facilities in the future.

Because of the physical characteristics of Shasta County, the extensive public land ownerships, the nature of existing and future land uses, it is obvious that the great bulk of future population growth and urban development will occur in the South-Central Urban Region.

The Mountain Region communities will grow slowly as a natural result of population migration to attractive mountain areas, more intensive use of some agricultural and forest lands, slowly increasing employment and service requirements, improved access highways, etc.

The mountain communities are generally well served with local service facilities, and in most cases the existing facilities may be expanded to accommodate increasing population. Present and future facility problems relate more to drainage, water supply and sanitation than to schools, libraries, fire protection, etc.

The General Plan proposes that, through zoning based on the plan, future residential development be restricted substantially to the urban communities and expansion areas so that existing facilities may be more fully utilized and economically expanded



as required, and that the future need for duplicate facilities in scattered new locations be reduced to a reasonable minimum.

General Plan standards will provide the guide for such facilities as may be required in the future.

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III. BASIC PLANNING INFORMATION

Although the General Plan for Shasta County is, as its name implies, a plan developed in general terms, with flexibility in its standards and recommendations, at is in fact a realistic guide for the primary elements of growth and development which is based on intensive studies and a wide variety of factual material.

Most of the basic material was developed by governmental agencies, and was assembled, analyzed and discussed with agency representatives to provide a strong factual base for plan proposals.

In this process, the assistance of many agency representatives was enlisted, and the response in interest, time and original research and field investigations was extremely helpful and sincerely appreciated.

In order that some of the basic study data may be easily related to Plan elements, and be made available for related reference purposes, various data maps are included herein, as follows:

GEOLOGY, MINERALS and MINES.

TIMBER CROPLAND and VEGETATION.

WATER DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION.

IRRIGATED and IRRIGABLE LANDS. (And Potential Service Areas)

PUBLIC LAND OWNERSHIPS.

FEDERAL, STATE LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS.

TRAFFIC VOLUME (State Highways).

POPULATION DENSITY and DISTRIBUTION.

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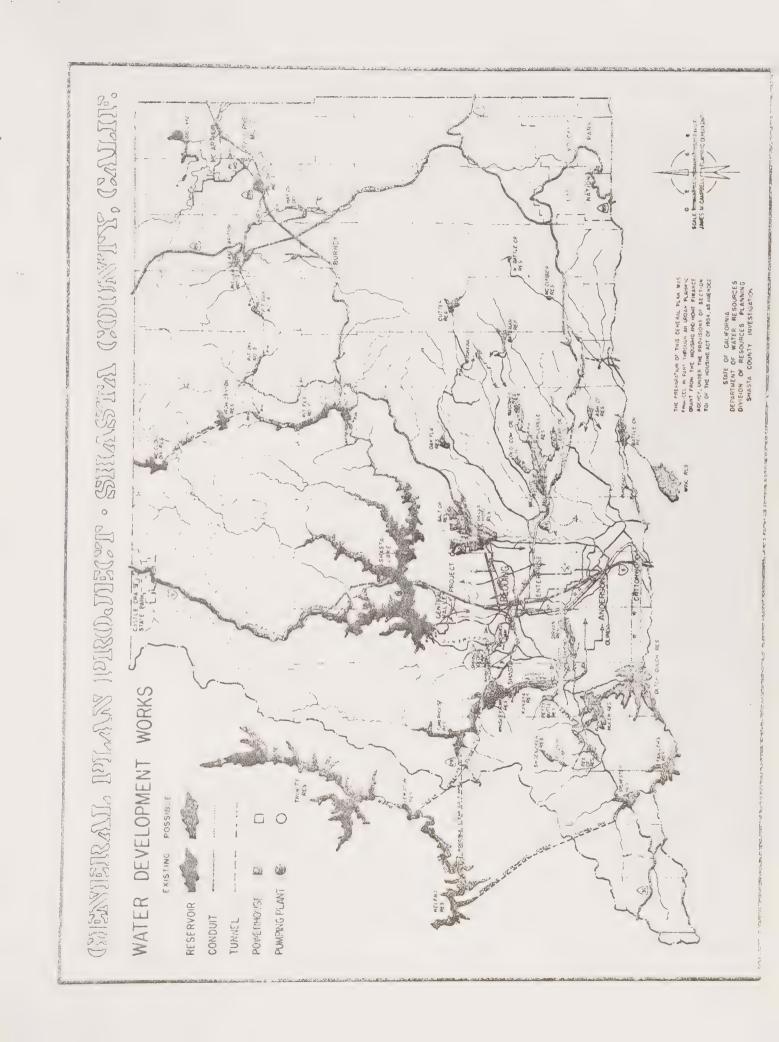
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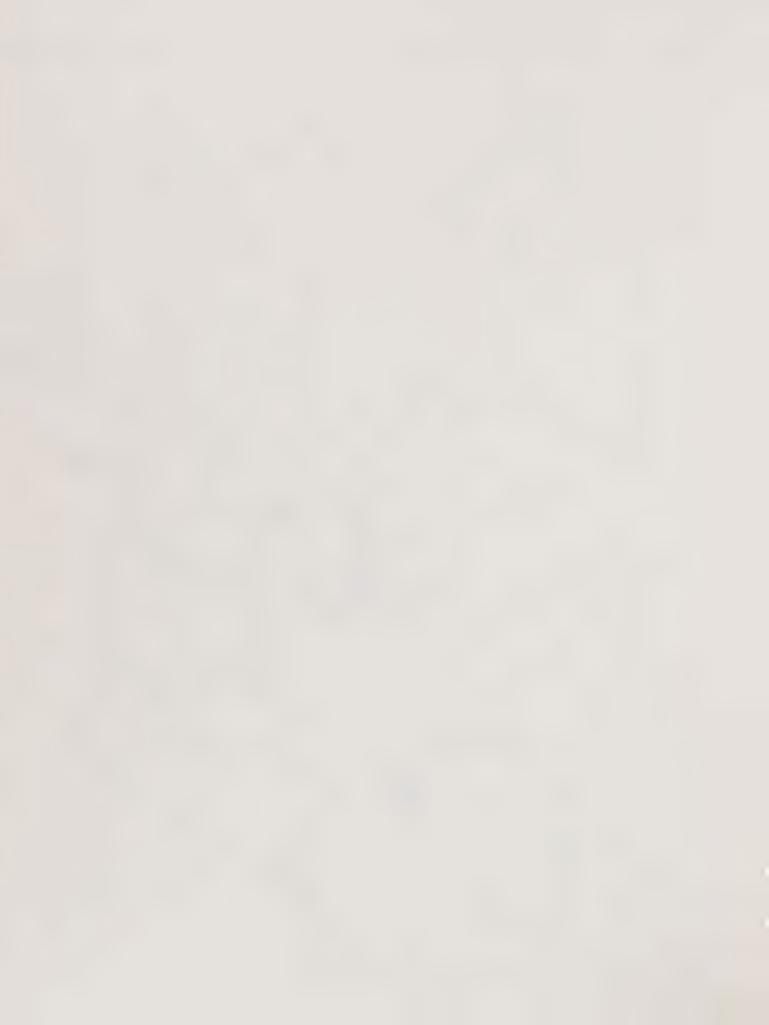
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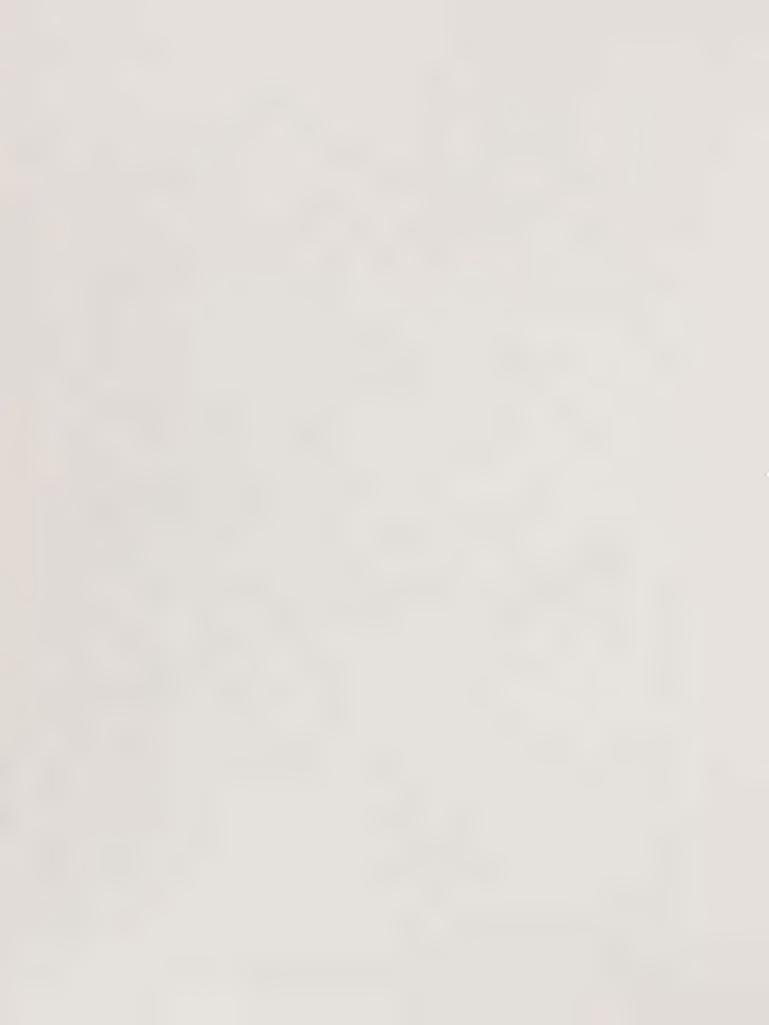
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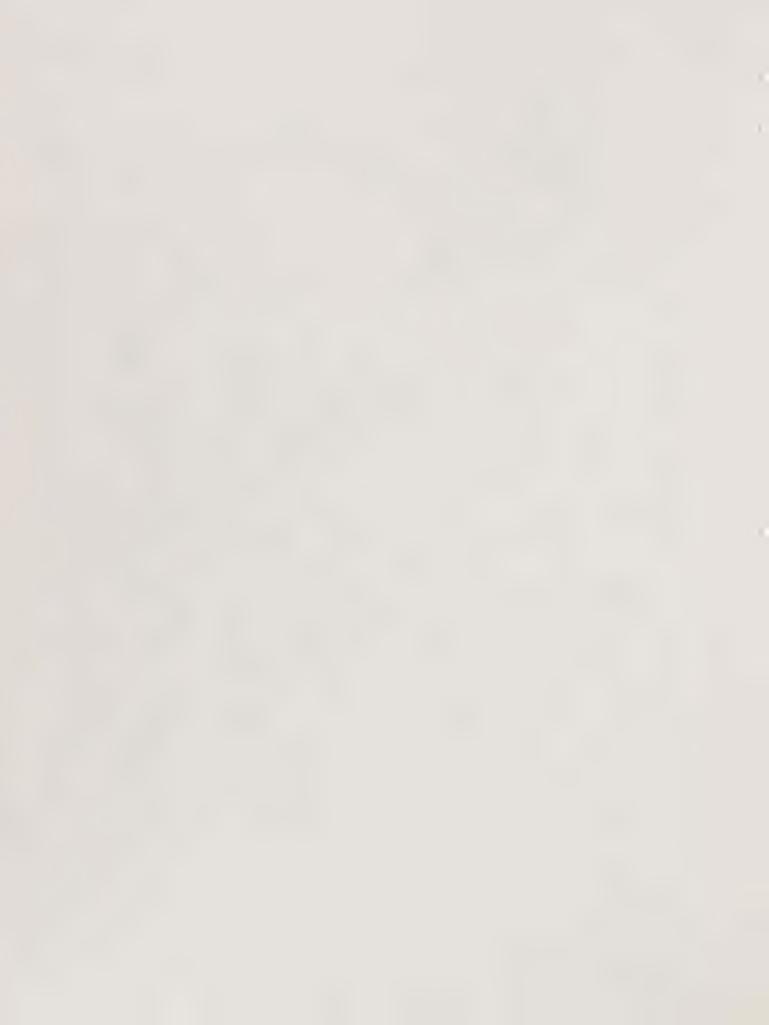






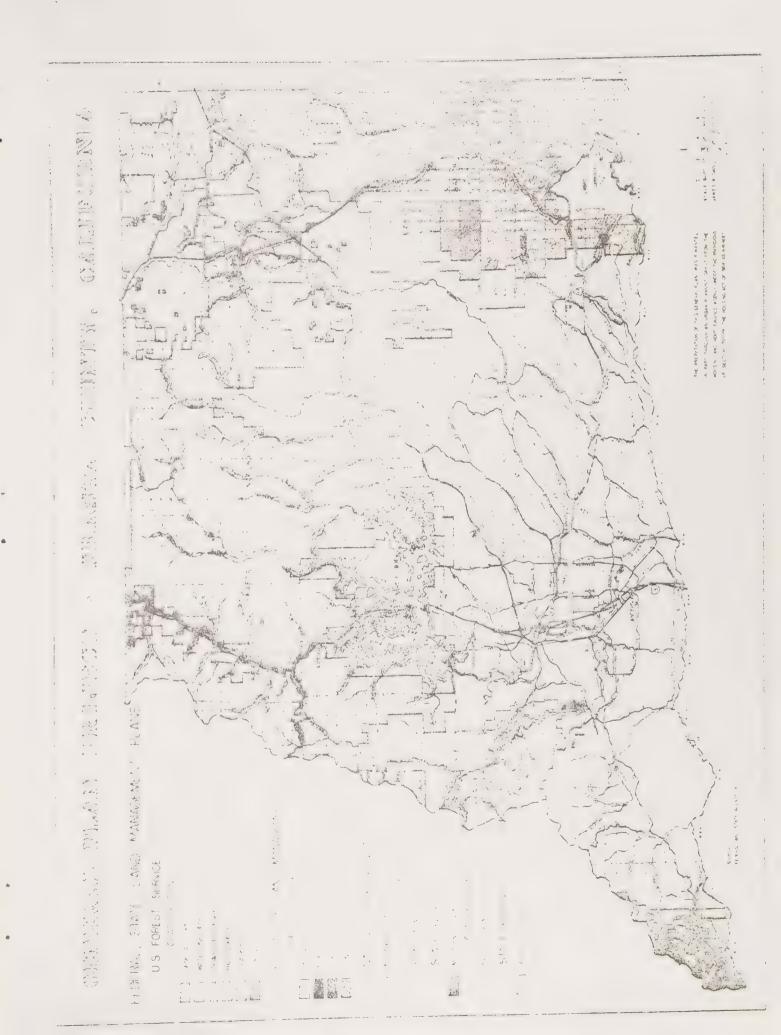


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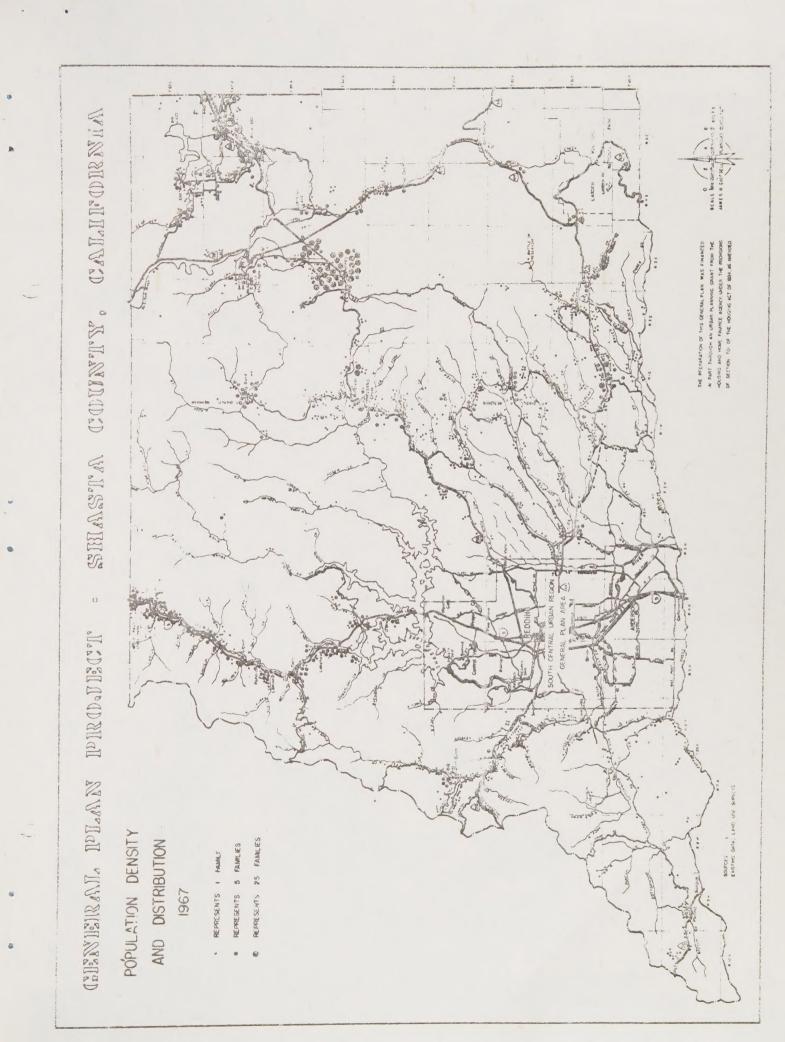


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